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Farewell!

Of the Legislature which adjourned yester day it should be said emphatically for the benefit of reckless pessimists of the Wann-zegrow Gradden sort that it was honest and the deeds it did were clean. No suspicion of

corruption attaches to it.

The failure of the Legislature to pass number of measures of high importance to the people of the State is due to the Repub-Hoans in the Senate. The Senate under Republican control is not a legislative body. It is a Republican campaign committee. The Democrats must elect a majority in

the Benate as well as in the Assembly. Until this is done the interests of the State will be neglected for the supposed benefit

of the Republican party.

The Republicans are playing their game with loaded dies, but with all the odds against them the Democrats are sure to win in the end. The Governorship and the Legislature are the prizes. It should be the task of the Demograts in the next six months to organize victory. They have gained a Benator in Congress. They should be content with nothing less than the whole State Government.

The Jews.

The immigration of Russian and Polish Jews is very heavy at this time. Between 5,000 and 10,000 have arrived here every week for months past, and, after examining the statistics we feel safe in saying that about 100,000 of them have landed on our bores since the beginning of last year.

By far the greater part of them are po people, though it has been found at the Barge Office that all of them have a little money to be exchanged, and some of them are well in funds. Few of them have any knowledge of farming; few have been train ed in any of the skilled industries; very many of them have been traders, barterers money lenders, or peddlers, doing business with the Russian peasantry. Hardly any of those who come here are to be found working as common laborers; but in this city there are probably over 15,000 of them who find employment in the manufacturing of garments for men, women, and children. A multitude of others follow the vocations which they were engaged in the countries

from which they came.

More than half of the Jewish immigrants of the past year have stayed in this city; the remainder have gone to other cities all over the country, and not a few of them to cities in the Southern States. Only a small number have gone to New England

The Jewish immigrants are very shrewd in business; they are very thrifty in their ways: they are very sure to find some employment as soon as they get here; they begin to save money without loss of time; they get along much better than the immigrants of most other races. Beggars of their race are almost unknown; there are benevolent societies

that provide for the needy among them.

Many of them have been assisted to come to this country by Baron Hinson, who, in February, 1880, established a great fund of \$2,500,000 for their service; and many, while beginning life here, have received ald from that fund.

The Jewish immigrants stand as a race separate from all other races, as their brethren and ancestors all over the world have stood since the time of ARRAWAM. They do not intermarry with the people of any other race; they have a religion of their own, and their food must be keaker.

sia that is now in progress is very sure to continue. At the port of Hamburg alone recently as many as 80,000 Russian Jews were waiting to get steerage passage to this

The Russian Government is striving to drive away the Jews under its control, and there are at least 5,000,000 Jews in Russia.

The Battle Between Faith and Reason

Nearly fifty of the presbyteries have asked the coming General Assembly of the Presbyterians to consider the views of Prof. Burges as to the authority and interpreta tion of the Bible, and to determine whether they may be taught in a theological seminary ently with the faith of the denomination. Undoubtedly, too, the committee apsointed by the New York Presbytery to exmine his case will report against him.

Of course, so loud a call must be heard and heeded at Detroit next month, for these presbyteries are the most important of the whole number, and among the ministerial ates sent by them to the General As sembly will be some of the most learned theogians in the body. Dr. Baroos himsel will also be present as the leader of the new Biblical criticism, and to defend himself against the assault which will be made on his opinions as heretical, dangerous, and

subversive of the faith. It is true that at present the Presbyterians have no accepted standard of faith by which to test his doctrines. The majority of them, by demanding the revision of the Westminter Confession as to election and infant and heathen damnation, have declared that, in its fundamental articles, it does not represent and embody the actual and prevailing Presbyterian belief. Tested by that standthey are all in the same boat with Dr. Briggs; they are all heretics. If it te hereey for him to teach that the Bible is entirely perfect" and infallible, it is also heresy for them to deny that Gon, petore all time, elected and determined exactly and particularly who should be saved and who damned, whether they were infants or adults, Christians or beathen.

Dr. Bunds may argue, with reason, that feith in the ancient standards having de-parted, and the construction of a new creed being necessary to express the actual belief of Presbyterians at this period, he has as much right to offer suggestions on the sub-ject as have the other Presbyterians who reject the present Confession. He may say, with truth, that by overturning the doorine of Divine sovereignty, they are as effectually demolishing the theological structure as he is destroying it by his Biblical criticism. Their assault is logically on the personality of GoD, His omnce and omniscience. They make numen reason supreme by demanding that the government of the world shall be in accordance with it. He demands that the came reason shall test the truth or falsity of the Bible, thus taking away the authority ation; for without revelation man

con know nothing of the ways and the very existence of GoD; dogmatic theology must give place to a purely speculative theology. If the pursuit of Dr. Barace as a heretic is begun at Detroit, it must, therefore, lead to something more than more heresy hunting. It must end in a hunt to find out whethe there is really any authoritative source of perfect and absolute truth for theology rest upon, and by which hereay can be de-termined. If the Bible is fallible, as Dr. BRIGOS says, that cannot be such a source If the doctrine of election is to be rej as Presbyterian revisionists demand, of the dictate of human reason and sentiment, every other dogma and doctrine of theology must be subject to the same dictation, leav

ing reason alone as the authority.

That involves a tremendous religious revolution. It means the overthrow of dogma and the substitution of reason and specula tion. Nothing will remain for faith to res upon. Instead of dogmatic theology we shall have only religious philosophy—agnosticism. The ethics of Christianity will remain, but its supernatural authority will be gons. The issue which the General Assembly will have to meet is therefore of momentou

consequence. It is a contest to determine whether faith shall stand or reason alone rule, and the consideration of the case of Dr. Baroos will be merely the skirmish which precipitates the general action.

Two Great Towns of Ponnsylvania.

Public attention has been rudely diverted from the affairs of the town of Sunbury, whose Mayor, by due process of law as administered by Squire Whavan, has just been fined for swearing, to the affairs of Philadelphia, the metropolis of the Keystone State. The Mayor of Sunbury was accused by an interioper of antagonistic political convictions, of having used indecorous and violent pro fanity on twenty-seven occasions; and, ac-cording to the penal standard prevailing in Sunbury, he was fined 63 cents for each oath or abjuration, amounting in all to \$1,461 Under ordinary circumstances this episode so significant of the majesty of law, would have stirred the whole of Pennsylvania, but it has failed to cause even a ripple of excitement, and the reason is to be found in the ar more soul-stirring events in Philadelphia where the clear dealers are about to be pros ecuted for nefarious Sunday dealings, and the conductors and drivers of street cars are to be apprehended by wholesale for their audacious defiance of the act of 1794.

It is a fact not generally known that the

running of street cars in Philadelphia on

Sunday, against which the inhabitants have, as with one voice, and that a loud one, been protesting for several generations, has been rendered possible only through a legal loophole, devised by a number of unprincipled persons actuated by mercenary ideas This battle between Peace and Mammon has been long and bitter. As far back a April 15, 1850, a local offender named JEAN DELLE was arrested for driving a Green street car on a Sunday afternoon, Arraigned for his offence before a police magistrate, the aid of the Supreme Court was invoked under authority of a writ of habeas corpus Protected from the fury of an angry crowd of bolsterous and declamatory Philadelphians, he was, under police escort, taken before Judge THOMPSON, who after hearing the details of his misdeeds, remanded him to the Court of Quarter See sions. Here the devilish ingenuity of lawyer proved more than a match for the clamor of the public. JEANDELLE had been charged with disorderly conduct in having violated the act of 1794. The lawyer con tended that JEANDELLE violated the law of 1794 in an orderly, and not in a disorderly fashion. It was shown that he had driver the car with such care and oircumspection as not to wake any of the sleeping inhabitants along the line; that he had thrown away his whip; had refused to use the brake, for fear of causing commotion; and had con sistently refused, while under the surveilcar, either for the purpose of letting any one on or letting any one off. The vehicl was drawn by mules, and as it was clearly established that they had not gone at riotous, breakneck gait, the Judge finally

discharged JEANDELLE. ing further was done about the matte for eight years, when an honest citizen named SPARHAWK took the popular agitation in hand, and demanded of the Suprem Court an injunction against the Union Pas senger Railway Company, which, he alleged, was putting the law of 1794 at defiance, by running cars on Sunday, at long and irregular intervals, through the otherwise quiet streets of Philadelphia, Judge STRONG granted a temporary injunction, but an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and the full bench of Judges heard the interest ing argument. Judge Thompson delivered the opinion of the court, which was, it appears, elaborate in its treatment of the subject, and which was published in full in the columns of the Philadelphia Ledger, that excellent journal of Mr. G. WASHINGTON CHILDS. "I fully concede," declared Judge THOMPSON, "that the opinion of my brother STRONG, and the law and authorities referred by him, establish very clearly that the business of running cars on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, is a violation of the act of 1794. Driving a public conveyance for hire on Sunday is a violation of the act inflicting the penalty of \$4 for performing worldly employment on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday. Rest and quiet on the Sabbath day, with the right and privilege of public and private worship, undisturbed by any mere worldly employment, are what the satute was passed to protect." Unfortunately, however, for the cause of tranquillity, soberness, and sleep, the inevitable Philadelphia lawyer, the paid emissary of darkness, the subsidized champion of corporate recklessness and greed, and the ready apologist for offending drivers and conductors, was on hand with his familiar scheme of legal cunning. He averred that an injunction was an equitable relief in a case where no remedy existed at law; and as, in this instance, there was a remedy at law (\$4 fine) no injunction should be granted. The court took this view of the case and threw Mr. SPARHAWK's suit, so to

speak, into the Susquehanna. Baffled at this point, the opponents of street car running on Bunday did nothing for the next fourteen years; but recently Mr. Vall of the Law and Order Society appeared upon the scene and arranged the preliminaries for another tussle with these corporations. His attitude is defined by our learned contemporary, the Philad Times, in these words:

"Mr. Van resolutely contends that there is no neces sity for funday cars, not even for people who attend Divine worshin. They should all live near the church thay attend or attend the church that is near them. It should never be moscosary for a paster to take a car to deliver a sermon. He should reside near his church."

It is not to be supposed that, concerning a matter of such importance, all minds should be of one accord in Philadelphia, and it is therefore not easy to ascertain how popular sentiment in that town, now fully aroused against the running of cars on Sundays would manifest itself, whether in the destruction of the cars themselves, the tearing up of the tracks, the social datracism of the

offending drivers and conductors, the devas-tation of the homes of the stockholders, or by recourse to more pacific though less promising measures of a more commonplace character. "I do not know," so Mr. Vain is reported, "that any proceedings are, for the present, to be taken against the running of treet cars on Sunday." The Rev. Dr. Fant-Law, however, has called a meeting of the Law and Order Society, and it is stated that he is "determined to push the Sunday move-ment for all there is in it."

To persons so unlucky as to live ninety miles away from Philadelphia it would not at first blush, appear that there was much in it. Certain it is that the law of 1704 has never yet been enforced with an encouraging measure of success; but the failure is not due to the lack of an aroused public sentiment so much as to the sinister smartne of the Philadelphia lawyers, who during the intervening years have applied their power ful minds to the act of 1794 and are prepare with countless tricks for its nullification.

It is an unpleasant reflection, and th optimist, gentle and generous in his love for all mankind, turns from it instinctively But it looks a good deal as if the drivers and conductors of Philadelphia horse and mule cars would not show much respect for the law of 1794 until each one of them is fined the sum of \$4, a penalty which completely overshadows the 65 cents tax that prevalls in Suppury for intemperate swearing.

The Tariff in Another Congress The Western Commercial Congress, which met recently at Kansas City, ended in a row over the tariff. The resolutions pro-posed by a majority of the Committee on Resolutions and finally passed by a vote of 66 to 55, each State delegation dividing, favored a tariff for revenue only, free, unlimited coinage of silver, and the issue of a sufdelent amount of legal tender notes, redeemable in both gold and sliver, " to restore the equilibrium between money and other products," whatever that may mean. The minority report favored a tariff with incidental protection, and the free unlimited coluage of "American gold and sliver in a ratio established by an International Monetary Convention, which shall make the silver and gold of equal purchasing power. however that is to be done.

The silver clause of the minority report was defeated on a viva voce vote, and then came the fight on the tariff. Mr. E. V. SMALLEY of Minnesota. Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, led the protectionist forces. He said that he had not expected when he accepted the Chairmanship that the Democrats "would crowd their party platform down his throat." He charged that the Convention had been packed in the interest of the Democratic party, and that its real purpose was to "weld together the Democrate and the Farmers' Alliance." The charge was vehemently denied and vehemently repeated, and a debate of more liveliness than good temper ensued. The represents tives of the Business Union of St. Paul withdrew, and after the passage of the majority resolutions, Mr. SMALLEY, saying that the Congress "had degenerated into a Democratic pow-wow," resigned his Chairmanship and left the hall. The Congress passed resolutions providing for biennial sessions but it is evident that the tariff question will have to be kept out of the debates of future Congresses if they are to be successful.

We do not see how the most enthusiastic promoter of the Congress can maintain that a closer union of Western interests was advanced by a body that developed much discord and ended in a split. The split was inevitable the moment that topics of political interest were touched upon; and we dare say that the Democrats and the Farmers Alliance men would have seceded if they had found themselves in the minority. Mr. SMALLEY says that he went to the Congress as a non-partisan, but it is difficult to be a non-partisan; even at a Commercial Con-gress of the Western States, and if a Mo-KINLEY platform had been adopted, the Republican delegates and Republicans generally would have been greatly pleased. It does not appear, however, that the Democrats have any especial reason to be pleased with the Congress; and if it was packed mens of Nationalists masquerading as Democrats across the Mississippi. But when you find the President of the Congress, Governor DAVID G. FRANCIS of Missouri, the Democratic Governor of a Democratic State, telling the delegates that the West wants the Mississippi River connected with the great lakes, and an international railway. you come to expect queer things. The Hon. J. M. MURPHY of Iowa, presumably of Davenport, Iowa, told the Convention that his life had one purpose, one heart, one hope, and that was the construction of the Hennepin Canal." Mr. MURPHY's hope, purpose, and heart were endorsed by the resolutions, but there is nothing Democratic about the Hennepin Canal scheme, nor is it possible to see how the needs of the West would be served if a ditch should be opened between the United States Treasury and Davenport. The resolutions also favor the improvement of the Mississippi; but is the Democratic party, pledged to economy if ever a party was ready to throw more millions into the golden bed of the Father of Waters? Mr. SMALLEY did not read the resolution of his committee with sufficient care. There is much good Republican doctrine in it.

The managers of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, which is to meet at Danver next month, should have the fate of the Kansas City meeting before their eyes and steer clear of the tariff. The Republican delegates to the Danver Congress should remember that the Democratic platform will be builded by the next Democratic National Convention; and the Demogratic delegates should remember that the Farmers' Alliance is not the best political company for them.

Chesp Talk and Chesp Money.

The Hon. W. A. PEFFER, the long-bearded Alliance Senator from Kansas, has been good

enough to tell the people what they want. "The people," remarks PEFFER, "want more money. They do not care much about the tariff; they do not care very much about the coluege; but they want money, and they will not be satisfied until they have money. Bo you may set it down that, no matter what Republican or Democratic partisans do for an issue in 1892, the masses of the people who are mustering for the rebellion which is coming, will talk about little else than money, more money, cheaper money; and that will be the great issue in 1892 and from that time forward, until success crowns the efforts of the masses." It is perfectly true that the people do not

care very much about the tariff. They have had too much of the tariff, and talk about it wearies them. It is also perfectly true, and has been since the end of the Golden Age. that people want money, can't get enough of it, and won't be satisfied until they do. But the money they want is good money. money that is based upon something valuable and represents something valuable. This money is to be got by working. There is no other way in which the Kanses farm-

Congress, can got money, unless they in-scrit it or steal it, save by the labor of their herit it or steel it, save by the labor of their hands; and if the money which they get in smehangs for their labor, should be of the flat kind which Parsum seems to favor when he talks about cheaper money, they would have given something for nothing. If the Kansas farms were covered two feet thick with irredeemable shinplesters, the farmers would be no better off; and in the end they would be much worse off.

Neither chesp money nor chesp talk will help the farmer. He must help himself and not rely upon the printing press to make him rich.

Do the Democrats of New York prot to wait until 1895, or such other time as the good pleasure of the Republicans may select, for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State and the reapportionment of the Senate districts and Assembly districts? There is no hope of indusing the Bepubli-cans to regard the command of the Constitu-

tion. They will keep the Democrats out of a fair share in the Legislature as long as they can. A Democratic Legislature and a Democratic Governor must be elected. Faction and disor this great duty.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Trop Press, has some interesting observations upon the late Hongus Gazzuny, and especially upon his relation to the destrine of protection; "Mr. Garrier's openmindedness is proven by the fact that his views were so markedly modified that he became the chosen standard bearer of the Democratic

We think this is a mistake. Mr. Gunnar's We think this is a mistake. Mr. Gunnar's views were never modified, nor were those of the Democratic party. The crisis was believed to be exceedingly important. The corruption in Guart's Administration surpassed all precedent, and there was a hope that by the combination of men whose opinions upon other subjects were not accordant, but who appreciated the supreme necessity of reform at the centre, the dominant party might be defeated and a new era introduced. As for the question of protection, Mr. Gunnart simply served that he would leave it to the decision of Congress, and that, if he should be alected President gress, and that, if he should be elected President, he would not veto any bill on that subject which might be passed. But the possi-bility of any anti-protectionist bill was most

Hypnotism and humbug are two words that begin, both of them, with the letter h.

At the Southern States Immigration Conrention held in Asheville, North Carolina, a delegate from Virginia spoke of the strong deaire of the people of that Sta e to enlarge its population. He told of the many attractions Virginia the advantages that it offers to desirable immigrants, the variety of crops that can be raised from its soil, the ensiness of acquiring land there, and the need of indus-trious settlers in nearly all the countles of the

Not long ago the Virginia State Board of Agriculture took up the immigration question.
It appeared by an official report before the Board that there are 15,000,000 acres of tillable land lying idle in the State, and that this land s unculfirated on account of the lack of the right kind of people to cultivate it. The State Commissioners of Agriculture have given notice that millions of these seres are for sale to farmers at low prices, and that farms should be secured by settlers who have at least a small amount of capital.

The delegates from North Carolina at the

Asheville Immigration Convention were also very desirous to secure an increase of the population of that State, and they told all about the opportunities to be found there by settlers. Similar seports were made by the delegates from Georgia and other Southern

It may be taken for granted that these States quired for the development of their resources

The first steamship of the new Pacific Ocean line reached Vancouver on Tuesday, having made better time by four days from Yokohama than any previously made by other steamships. The British Columbian port has now the sdwantage of at least three days over Fan Francisco in its communication with Japan. It will retain this advantage until we place better ships then the Empress of India on the Pa-

Dr. STEARNS of the Hartford Insane Asylum maintains that, in a large proportion of cases, insanity is curable under scientific the authority that belongs to knowledge and experience. He has given his views on it in retiring from the Presidency of the American Association of Medical Superintendents of Instite Asylums, which is holding its annual conference in Washington this week. He said that the cases of insane putients must be studied as closely as the cases of patients afflicted with other maladies, and that scientific methods of cure adapted to the various cases must be rationally applied. He spoke of the great improvement in the treatment of in-ane recole that has been brought about in this country within recent times, and showe! that the proportion of cures in insane saylums will now compare favorably with that in general hospitals.

We shall doubtless roon see the good results of the recent legislation in this State for the better care of insane patients in asylums. Which is the correcter English: She is

very pleased; or. She is very much pleased; or. Hhe is very well pleased? What does Goold Brown say about it?

The MURCHISON grant, one of the honors of the Poyal Geographical Fociety, has this spring teen given to W. OGILVIE, whose noteworthy journey along the head waters of the Yukon and a ross wholly unknown country to the Mac-kenzie, during which he was nearly a year and half out of the reach of civilization, was reported in this newspaper last fall. OGILVIE is Capa line land surveyer, who on the whole has done the most noteworthy exploring that has been accomplished on this continent for some years. His surveys gave us the first in-timation we had that the sold mines along the upper Yukon are not in our territory, and there is good reason to believe that the results of his

There are prevarations for summer excurstone by land and by water, and for picnics in the greenwoods. On the sea beach, or by the rivers and lakes. There are preparations for the season at the springs and the mountains. There are rustic cottages of all shapes and sizes in attractive regions ready for buyers or renters. There are steamhouts that now take passengers out to the codfishing waters. There are hundred- of seaside, riverside, and mosutain hotels that will be open te-morrow for gnests. Those are a doren great steamship lines prepared to carry tourists to our South-ern ports, or to West Indian ports, or to Europeun ports. There are pleasure trips offered by railroads running to all points of the com-

pass where there is fine scenery.

Any New Yorker, even if not rich, or even if able to spare but a few dimes. can find plenty of opportunities of passing pleasant hours of outing in the summer mouths that begin with

May.

Hoats of people will now have a good time every day at Coney Island, which has this week been not ready for visitors. They will merrily sail to that favored island, bathe in the salt waters that lave its shores, promenade on its beach, and enjoy things. As for those peo-ple who prefer Central Park to any other siace. they do not need to be reminded that it is very attractive now.

A Fourth Porty Already, Frem the Hose Orteans How D-tea The third party question is fast making two parties

WARRINGTON, April 29.-The time draws seat for the departure of the Government vessels from San Francisco on their annual cruise in Alankan waters, and the seni-fishery policy for

the present year must soon be acticd. It is not now likely that the recent proposal
of the British Government to create a modes
vicends for Behring Sea by prohibiting all gillvicendi for Behring Sea by prohibiting all silling of seals there during the coming season will be adopted. To make such a joint agreement fully effectual the concurrence of flussia should be obtained, and it has even been said that Lord Saliebury's suggestion was conditioned on Mr. Blaine's obtaining that consurrence. This can readily be believed, afnor the catch of the Russian islands though formerly inconsiderable, and, indeed, only about a fifth part as much as the annual rake on the Pribylov group, was last year two or three times as great as the latter. With a steady income from the lease of the Commander Islands, why should Russia abruptly accept, with the little deliberation possible for this season, a tardy proposal which would not only deprive her of that income, as long as the agreement should last, but which also might make her liable in damages to her leasees? Possibly she would consent to such an agrangement as part would consect to such an arrangement as parts of a final agreement regulating the seal fisheries of Behring Sea; but she is plainty in no meed of a modus vicendi for this year, and, in fact, the ravages made by the Canadian vessels in the Pribylov yield seem to have enhanced the productiveness and value of her own rookeries, which may now be more sought by And apart from this hopeless condition of

Russia's participation, the Washington Gov-erament can hardly be impressed favorably with the new proposal under any circumstances, save as a means of lessening the danger of exterminating the scale by a large and direct pecuniary sacrifies on its own part. It is true that last autumn Special Agent Elliest made a report to the Government which inslands a report to the Government which inslands a report to the Government which inslands are not to the stopping the killing of reals at once, at any cost, and possibly the British proposal may have been suggested by that and other similar documents. But a point which the British Government studiously ignores is that the danger of exterminating the seals comes not from the Pribylov leases, but the animals in the open sea.

That this is not a mere pretext used to be a seal that shout the animals in the open sea.

That this is not a mere pretext used to be also up to the American case, is evident from official reports made only a few years ago, which showed that seal life on the Pribylov leiands was somally increasing, altitude 100,000 of the animals were killed every year. The every increasing which showed that are recently been cited on the British side of the controversy to show that American feers of seal extermination are contradicted by our own official; aports, But if is obvious that the killing of a fixed number of seals, of a specified age, sex and size, within specified ments, and in a particular way, under skilled covernment surerints dence, might fail short of the annual in rease of the animals, when scores of vessels waylaying the herds on their route to and from the breding inlands, and alaughtering them without regard to age, sire, or sex, shooting a great many morp than could be removed by their boats, might destroy a far larger number than the natural increase, besides irightening the animals away to other waters.

There is enother consideration which makes is true that last autumn Special Agent Elliott made a report to the Government which in-

besides irightening the animals away to other waters.

There is another consideration which makes the specious proposition of the British Government less magnanimous than it may seem. The United States purchased the Pripylov intands more than twenty years ago, and a great part of the value of Alaska consisted at that time in its seal fisheries, which centred on those islands. The Government has everalnee been at large annual expense in taking care of the natives and maintaining order and chedicates to the laws. Only a small fraction of the interest on its original investment, to say pointing of the cost of maintenance and superfusion, has been met by the income derived from the seal islands. This is about all the Gevernment's return for its outlay. The British proposition new is to cut off this source of income which has been established for more than twenty years, and to stop altogether british proposition new is to cut off this source of insome which has been established for more than twenty years, and to stop altogether seal killing on the Frityley Islands where the right and expediency are not in controversy at all, as a basis for the surpression of another form of seal killing, which has only sprung up of late years, and both the legality and expediency of which has been very serrously called in questies. And this it is asked to do after proving the sin-crity of its deal; eto prevent the ext-fmination of seals by voluntarily cutting down the take allowed to its lessees from 100.000 to 60.000, although the tormer amount had neen shown by twenty years' experience in permit an increase of seal life until the Canadian ravascos began, and although also this voluntary outling down for the simple purpose of offsetting those ravages, may cost our Government hundreds of thousands of dollars.

This proposed modus virend therefore might find a parallel in a proposition from our Government hundreds of thousands of dollars.

This proposed modus virend therefore might find a parallel in a proposition from our Government that during the falsery confroversy on the Atlantic coast the Canadians should give up their updoubted and unquestioned rights as a basis for requiring their hew England competitors to reaconice carried deabtful and questionable ones, which have formed the whole subject of controversy.

It is possible, of course, that even this proposal of Great Britain may be acted upon next year if the concurrence of Russis gin be obtained; but in any event it would hardly be undertaken now, since it would be a virtual abrogation of the existing leaves of the Privales abrogation of the existing leaves of the Privales, and yet this very fact that the proposal has been made, and is still underconsid-

fairly subject to diovernment to heavy damages, and yet this very fact that the proposal has been made, and is sill underconsideration for a future period, is likely to cause a great effort, both by the Pribylov lessees and by the Dominion raiders, to take all the seals they can this year, the former in order to realir some of last year's losses and the latter lest it may be their last chance. How n any seals there will be fet to quarrel ab ut, the end of the season may show.

Help this University for Colored Young To THE HOLTON OF THE SUB-SIT: Six hundred colored students are being trained this year in Alianta University, not as many people suppose, in the higher education chiefly, but in English etudics, in mechanic arts, in household industries, is Christian living and thinking, and, the great majority of them, with special reference to service as feacters and missionaries among their

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

These six hundred students are paying more than one-These six hundred students are raying more than one-bird of the annual cost of their education (their each payments last year being over \$13,000), and are con-tributing some firy thousand hours of productive labor besides fur the benefit of the university. But to sup-plement these payments and a few other small fired revenues, the university is obliged to ask the lensy-cient public ter an annual constraint of \$200 for each student to cover major the cost of this cost. pleasant these payments and a few other small fixed revenues the university is obliged to ask the leader revenues the university is obliged to ask the leader to cover mainty the cost of unites ask abundants to cover mainty the cost of unites ask abundants to cover mainty the cost of unites ask abundants to cover mainty the cost of unites ask abundants to cover mainty the cost of unites ask abundants are not forced to be added to the few which is important and the control of the accordance are not a control of the accordance are not control of the accordance are not a control of the accordance are not forced and accordance are not a control of the accordance are not forced and accordance are not a control of the accordance are not control of the

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING AROUSE

tient, only occasionally intimating to the President that he was there and ready to enter upon

his duties. The delay was protiected wearisomely, and Rusk began to chafe and suspect that it meant disappointment.

Blaine was spoken to and an enco raging as-

pointment, but instead a report that the office that had been promised to Rusk had been

promised also to another. Rusk demanded to know about it, and late one night Garfield sent

know about it, and late one night Garfield sent for a gentleman who was a friend both of himself and Rusk, to convey to the latter the message that the office promised to him would have to go in another direction, but that he could have the post of Superintendent of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. This was conveyed to Ruck at his hotel at a late hour The same night. The tall son of Wisconsin was indigment, not to say positively mail. His

was indignant, not to say positively ma i. His comments were free and in language characteristic; from his view point they were appropriate. The friend who had conveyed the message was told to call early next morning for the answer to Oarfield's offer, and he did so.

Frusk was met coming out of the hotel, grip-sack in hand. "Tell Garfield and Biaine, too." and Buck, "to go to Tophet. I'm going to

Whochesin to run for Governor, and I will be lighted. Tell them that," and something sul-burous was added thereto. Less than half

to put in train what subsequently led to the fulfilment of his words. In the next Re-

publican National Convention Jerry Rusk was voted for se the favorite of Wisconsin for

resident of the United States, a vote that was

repeated in the Convention that followed: and

Among the officers to be appointed by Mayor

Grant on May 1, and not the least important of them, are thirty-seven dip marshals. The term of a marshal is six years, and he is paid

in feet, which may amount to from \$2,500 to \$5,000 a year. No civ I service examination is

needed for mar-hals, and no special qualifica-tions are required beyond a fair knowledge of

he laws regarding executions and disposess

and a strong right arm. The mar-hals whose

who n are candidates for reappointment, with

varying prospects of success, are:
John B. Mulvihill, 1,926 Third avenue; John
F. Nedson, brother-in-law of James D. Mc-

Cielina, orator of the Yourhis Democracy, 89 Barrow street; Michael Goods, who was as-

saults. I two years ago in discharging his duties. 145 Fast Fifty-reventh street; George

. Smith. 155 Enst 194th street; Blohard M.

Lush the new Republican leader in the Six-

trenth Assembly district. 457 Becond avenue;

David Utimen. 155 Clinton street: Henry

new while he sits at the Cabinet board ale

m hour after Rusk was on his way ho

The old Greenwish Bank for Savings will seem to many persons like a new bank when it moves up town to im coeff; new granite building at Sixth avenue and Sixteenth street. But the old suiting was something more than a landmark. If was the treasury of the savings of a g eat district that had once been the village of Greenwich, but that became known as the American ward, the hotbel of Fnow. Nothings and say yet the home of a sturdy, industriation, and thrifty lot of small trademon mechanics and truckmon, with her and there a few rich men sprinkled about the region Certain old savings banks in town are held in tender regard by old New Yorkers who started many a return in them. The Greenwich, the Seamen's, the Bleecker street, and the Sowery all have a sentimental value to the boys of half a century ago. Washington, April 29.—Secretary Jerry Bank in a man of strong will and striking individuality which a single fact will secret to illustrate. When Gardeld became President with Blaine for Premier, Rusk came early from Wisconsin for an aprointment that would be a fair recognition of his services, and specially of the fact nition of his services, and specially of the fact that from his State came the vote in the Consention that started the movement that gave GarBeld the nomination. To Busk GarBeld said: "Jerry old boy, rick out what will suit you, and that you shall have." Rusk selected the effice of Commissioner of Railroads and Garfield promised it to him as "soon as he could attend to it." He was satisfied and pa-

the photographs that are taken by dropping a nickel in the slot of one of the new picture nickel in the slot of one of the new picture mills. The customer drops in his nickel and revards with a tender amile the fair maides who operates the machine. He flatters himself that his picture will be what the ladder call that his picture will be what the ladder call sweet. But fikely goes the flash light and out pop his eres. It cannot be helped unless you war three glesses.

Ponies are cheaper him most persons imagine; cheaper to buy, of course, for their teep comes afterward. They do not crat as much as a sood bicycle. You can get a hit-ornica peny delivered in New York for \$50, and finetiands of guaranteed good family sell for \$60 to \$75 at the breeding farms.

Very much the greater part of the optum smoked in the Chinese is undries and joints in

smoked in the Chinese laundries and joints in town is second hand. Opium is costly, even though ro much of it is smuggled across the though ro much of it is smuggled across the Unnadisa border. sind, since only half its strength is exhausted by one "cooking," it has tecome a profitable industry to save the refuse of the pipes, prenare it over again, and sell it anew. A great deal of the opium sold over the counters of the Chinese stores and called second grade is really second hand.

Judson Memorial Church on the south side of Washington square has added a new and pleasing feature to the view sestward through
Fourth street from the Bowers. The tower of
the church now stands out in fine relief
against the evening sky, with the tings of sunset showing through three long loss narrow
arched windows near the top of the atructure.
Ob-e yant persons by the way, find the street
end effects at surest in this somewhat prosais
town at times almost venetian in their delicacy
of form and parity of coloring.

It is not generally known that some of the It is not generally known that some of the fluest trees of Ceutral Park came from Delaware. When the Park was laid out the Commissioners, after much easting about, decided that the peninsula between Delaware and Clicaspeaks bays afforded the best obtainable trees of certain varieties. Ascordingly many half-grown evergreess were removed from the forests of Sussex, the most southerly of Delaware's three consider, caseed to Laway, cent thence by ship to New York, and planted in Central Park. At this time some of the finest oaks in the country are growing in northern Delaware.

Delaware.

Dandellon "greens" have appeared on country dinner tables, and dandellon salad is now served in the clubs and restaurants of New York. The old belief that dandellon is peperuliarly wholegome in early spring still persists. It is not finary sears since the Park Department coased to grant permits for the outling of dandellon in Central Park. Thousands of persons used to avail themselves of the pri liege to the great injury of the lawns.

There is a movement on foot to provide for a common hall, in which the dinners and meet-ings of these organizations can be held. The moreonest originated in the Twilight Club, and it is telleved that nearly a score of such bedies could be persuaded to cooperate in the section.

Old as is the tenerable Count de Keratry old as is the cenerable Count de Reratty, who has just returned to France after a visit to this country, he is considerably younger than were his father and grandfather at the time of their deaths. One of them at least was considerably over 100 years old, and should the Count himself resides his exceptation and live beyond the year 1900, three generations of the I mily will have seen four conturies.

Did you ever watch a man who considers himself irresistible by the gentler sex? What a study—what an exhibition be is sure to make!
You will see him on the elevated, at the theatre,
in the parks, and in the streets. He stares at In the parks, and in the streets. He stares at every woman, twick his moustache, primps his cost, and keeps adjusting his cost. He ories, etares, glances, other his rewapaper, and ventures a meaning smile or titl or his eyes. It is not once it a humiled times that a woman returns his glances; in fact meet of the woman are affald or him or are disquested. But when a victim who is it the same line of business as himself does give him a full equivalent for his colorie, what a conquest he makes of it! What a wonderful conqueror he thinks himself!

President of the United States, a vote that was reported in the Convention that followed: and new while he sits at the Cabinet board along with Blaine on a scale of vart possibilities, his pame is before the country for the nomination for Fresident at the hands of his party. In more than one branch of the Government the correspondence, which is saras, is of a kind that frequently imparts information as to the popular sentiment; and for some time past it has been extremely noteworthy that Secretary husk was growing in popular favor for Fresident with all sours and conditions of recopie. These who are in position to know deciare that this is more than an ordinary straw that shows which was the wind blows as to Jerry Rusk, the Wisconsia farmer and galiant solder, who as a member of Harrison's Cabinet conducts the Agricultural Department.

Benard Unar, the Chairman of the Besublican National Committee is in demand. He is not volunteering his opinions or services in any direction, and it is not positively known what he proposes to do in the matter of the nomination for Freedient. No man lives that is better informed what is the drift of public opinion. and his estimate of the future in sought for by the friends of all the candidates. It is bardly probable that Quay will at once take an active part. It is the early set to peoposic heated. He pever be omes heated, in fact; not even when he has hooked a three-hundred-pound tarpon in the waters of Florids, where the ta pon all know him, and where especially they regret that circumstrances did not give good short when he met them this apring. It would be a good epinion that Quay and Harr son are not going to fail out about who had here to be a second prover on the breadents and early with provent the business which has accounting for will have reason to be pleased. He will make and execute power to be not power on the board of the strain and the power is not power to be a second of the second of the provential and the power of his state, and came naturally alone in the F And now it is the picture trade that has got a binet eye. The failure of a considerable dealer in the popular grade of pictures calls to pub-lic attention the fact that the great dry goods stores have so undersold the picture may that the velver of that business is worn down to its celties backing. The book train, stationers, snoer goods, creakery, and a thousand other lines have had the cream taken off them by the big ladies' shroping stores. What he end of it is to be unless it means that all retail trade is to be unpossibled by the dry goods.

> The man was san spend an afternoon shopping with his wife and not get cross is a bero. Of all the contrasts between the sexes none is stronger than this difference be-tween the way that a man and a woman tween the way that a man and a woman endure a shopping experience. A man goes trailing babind his wife, and gets buffeted and hampered at every step. The air he practice in the big shops is nauseating, and induces a needacta. The stops to price this article and to ask about the other gail him and first his very soul. He would buy whatever he likes as wants as soon as he sees it, but his wife rejects the bargain and goes on, hoping for better prices elsewhere. At the end the man is a wreek, and the woman is—what a true woman always is—queen-like and serane.

The so-called country clubs that have headquarters close to town, along the Sound or the Hudson or the Shrewsbury or Passale, are Hudron or the Shrewsbury or Passale, are filling ur on Sundays just now, and are exercising their accustomed influence against the good morals of scolety. The trouble about these runtic joints is that no women are there and the men do not have to so home at night. The consequence is that rum and beer flow in cataracts at every one of them. Whoever gets up at one of these houses of a Sunday morning has a cooktail with everybody before transfast, numerous drinks after breakfast, lashius of drick at dinner, and then gunch and whiskey and wine and beer until—well until it takes all the maxt week to get over the experience.

A devotee of Bar Harber, who is counting the dars until he shall so there for the sum-Myers, 847 Third avenue; Solomon Cohen, 640 Stath avenue; James Boylan, 22d West Twenty-lourth atreet; Thomas J. Blessing, 429 West

the dars until he shall so there for the sum-mer, speaks of the place as distinguished by gi le who will go out in a cance with you, the girls who will go on an all-day plents with you, and the girls who went so anywhere with you without taking a chaperon along. That is interesting, but why apply the rule to Bar Hurbor since it is true of the girls at every watering place from Mains to Florida, and e.or, where size as well?

Miss Fanny Devenport did an extraordinary thing at her first presentation of "Fedors" is her new engagement at the Broadway Theatre her new engarament at the Broadway Theatre on Monday night. After each set she was recalled, and each time, instead of howing to the audience, she looked at the curtain man in the wings and metioned down the curtain with as impatient, petulant gesture. The Endlence was attained the action seemed so fall of indifference, serhaps of contempt, for the speciators. After the play was over the only theory of explanation that seemed reasonable within the impovation was perhaps considered lieraharduish.

One of the sights on lower Broadway at night is the hissing, sputtering light which filumi-nates the airest while the cable conduit laborers are at work. It throws a clear white flame with blue ties from the top of an iron tube. The other end of the tube is in the bottom of as from ann and two or three valves, wheels, and other thegs complete the apparatus. The mystery is how the flame is made to shoot out a footer more horizontaily ir in the tube. The vind draw not the age its direction and the rain has not effect. The exchanation is that the toposes, with which the coan is two-third likely is forced up through the tube by compressed sir. At the top it is converted intogram and the sir in the can expels it with force. The flame is started by holding a chimner over the frod and burnings slittle kerosene in a tip our around it. When the valve is opened the piriese, turns into gas, and burnespontaneously. with blue tips from the top of an fron tube

Geronimo, the vanguished Aparhe shiel a'ens with a great number of his followers is a pr.soner at Mount Vernon barracks, twenty ty-nice miles north of Mobile, on the Mobile and Birminghen Bailroad. The other day the passessions on that railroad were started by solored man who burst jate a car, exclaiming "Oh marses, come out; here's old Deuterent mo out yet?"